

IDAHO WORLD.

HOW PROTECTION ROBS THE POOR MAN.

We take the following from the Cincinnati Commercial;

In a country where the laws are framed ostensibly to secure the greatest good of the greatest number, taxes should be levied so as to fall lightly upon labor. The mass of the community consists always of men without accumulated means. These men are, it is true, the producers of wealth, but so large a share of what they produce goes to their own support and the capital which employs their labor, that the mass of laborers do not become wealthy.

At the same time that they are producers they are steady consumers of products. Now, it would be equitable to take off the taxes on what they consume, or at least to reduce those taxes to the smallest amount consistent with the nation's necessities for revenue. It should be the policy of the Government, since the laboring classes have but little money, to shape its legislation so as to make that little go as far as possible.

How has our Government, as judged by the present system of duties on articles on consumption, discharged this duty? Has the principal burden of taxation been laid upon articles of luxury? Has legislation been so framed as to protect the poor man in his right to buy where he can buy cheapest? Has the accumulated capital of the rich been made to serve as the principal basis of taxation, while the poor laboring man's earnings have been exempted? We look into the tariff laws for answers. The clothing worn by our working men is taxed between seventy-five and one hundred per cent. The salt they consume is taxed from one hundred to one hundred and sixty per cent. The iron they use pays a duty of seventy to eighty per cent. The cotton goods they buy cost them from one hundred to one hundred and twenty per cent. more than they would do but for the tariff levied ostensibly to "protect" American labor.

What is it that is "protected" by laws which so enhance the prices of commodities consumed by the whole people? Is it the people, or is it a few owners of spinning and rolling mills, and salt works? Look at a little sample of the beauties of this protective system. Here is a farmer, or a mechanic, or a merchant's clerk, who wants to buy a good comfortable coat for his ordinary wear. In former times, before the war, with the duty on woolen clothes at twenty-five per cent, (as it would be now under a tariff framed for revenue), he could buy such a coat at from seven to ten dollars, according to the quality. Now the duty on woolens is fifty cents per pound, and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem* in addition, which amounts to between ninety and one hundred per cent. on the prime cost of the material in London. It results that, after adding the exchange on gold and the profits of the American dealer, the coat which used to cost less than ten dollars now costs from twenty to twenty-five. And two-thirds of this enormous increase of cost is directly traceable to the protective tariff, of whose virtues we hear so much. Were the duty on woolens reduced from ninety per cent. to twenty-four or twenty-five per cent., the coat which now costs the wearer twenty dollars could be bought for fourteen.

But the existing tariff actually discriminates against the poor man by levying heavier duties on coarse goods than on fine ones. Thus the tariff on cloths and cassimeres, which was "fixed up" in the interest of the woolen manufacturers, lays the heaviest tax upon the commonest articles of woolen fabrics, such as are more largely manufactured here. The duty, instead of being graduated to the value or cost of the goods, and so taxing the articles of luxury the heaviest, is cunningly levied upon the weight of the cloth, so that the coarse woolen worn by the working classes pays more than double the amount of duty, in proportion to its cost, than is paid by fine broad-cloth. The duty, the reader must remember, is fifty cents per pound, and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem* in addition. Then a yard of coarse cloth costing, say \$1 in London, and which will weigh at least two pounds to the yard, costs as follows:

Specific duty at 50 cents per pound, 2 pounds... \$1.00

Ad valorem duty on cost, \$1, at 35 per cent..... 35

\$1.35

or just one hundred and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*—i. e., on the prime cost of the goods worn by the poor man. Now look at the bill of costs charged on a yard of fine broad-cloth, worn by the wealthiest classes. This fine, light cloth will weigh scarcely one pound to the yard, though its cost may, and sometimes does, rise as high as five dollars. We then have a specific duty of only 50 cents on a yard, which is

equivalent to only 5 per cent. on its value; and this added to the 35 per cent. *ad valorem* duty charged on all woolen goods imported, makes just 45 per cent. paid on the rich man's broad-cloth, against 135 per cent. (or just three times as much in proportion) paid on the poor man's coat of linsey-woolsey.

How a JOLLY SENATOR BATHED A DISTINGUISHED LADY.—A Long Branch correspondent relates the following:

We saw several hundred ladies and gentlemen bathing together at the same time, and seeing the bathers handling the round, plump and Venus-formed girls we became excited. Many amusing incidents occur in these delightful bathing operations. We will relate one: Senator Murphy, who is a fine looking, jovial, whole-souled fellow, went down to bathe, and while in the costume of the bathers was addressed by a lady of distinction, who had come down alone to bathe: "You can come and bathe with me!" The Senator jumped at the opportunity, and taking the fair lady by the hand, led her into the water, protected her from the under currents and sometimes dangerous waves, at the same time listening to her joyous exclamations, such as, "Oh, delightful!" "It is delicious!" etc. After getting through with bathing and paying the Senator the fifty cents, which is the regular price charged by the "bathing men," one of whom she supposed the Senator was, she said to him: "Well, sir, I wish you to bathe me every day at eleven o'clock. What name shall I call when I want you?" "Tom, madam; I will wait on you with pleasure." Soon afterward the lady met the Senator in the parlor. She saw her mistake, and blushing left the room. Tom Murphy, however, met her at the breakfast table and removed her embarrassment by saying, in his winning way, "I'm nobody but Tom, madam, and hope you will call for me at eleven o'clock."

OREGON INVENTION.—Mr. C. Howe, of Astoria, showed us last Saturday, an invention of his which will doubtless be most highly appreciated by all equestrians. It consists of rings for girths which are so made that the rider can tighten the girth without dismounting from his horse by merely pulling upon a strap passing through the rings. This strap is held in its place by a tongue working upon the principle of a lever, the lower end pressed upon the horse's side, and is held the more firmly the tighter the girth is drawn. Mr. H. has filed a caveat in the Patent Office and applied for a patent. His invention is simple and destined to become of general use, as the cost of manufacture will be comparatively small, and the convenience of the thing very great.—Oregonian.

GEN. GRANT'S FATHER FOR GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail satirizes the Dent movement in Mississippi by publishing a correspondence between S. F. Rice and Alexander White on the one side and Jesse R. Grant on the other, upon the subject of running for Governor of Alabama. 'Old Jesse' says:

I am an ardent admirer of peace and prosperity, and would make a good run, I think, for the office of which you speak. I am truly a National Republican, and agree with my distinguished son in every word he has said concerning the situation. My motto is to be sure you are right, then go ahead, and the devil take the hindmost, which I have called the attention of Ulysses to, time and again, when he used to play marbles with tumblebug balls at school. Let us join hands in this movement. I am confident Ulyss will not object.

If the Mail had not stated that it was a burlesque, any person who has read Old Jesse's biography of his son Ulysses would have entertained no doubt of the genuineness of the reply of Grant *pere*.

THE REASON the clergy leave the city in the heated term is because they feel that the state of the weather will sufficiently remind their flocks of their future state of existence without any need of instruction from the pulpit.

A lazy fellow once declared in a public company that he could not find bread for his family. "Nor I," replied an industrious mechanic; "I am obliged to work for it."

THE latest "Exciting Intelligence" which has come to hand by telegraph, may be epitomized: "President Grant visits the National Capital."

FORNEY modestly permits his two papers, both daily, to quote from four papers, all weekly, that Miss Forney is the belle at Cape May.

AN ALARMED BRIDEGROOM.

It cannot be disguised that marriage is an alarming episode in a man's life. Many a brave fellow who would face a battery without flinching, and smile amidst the deadliest hail of musketry, finds his heart forsaking him the magic moment when he changes from a gay young bachelor into a sober Benedict. A friend of the reporter has just gone through the ordeal, and this is what befel him:

The ceremony was over, and the music and dancing done. The company had retired, and the bride had sought her chamber. The young man had been a model boy from his youth upward. He had learned a great many things, but, having no sisters, had never learned the mysteries of a lady's toilet. Like Japanese Tommy, he thought the amplitude of skirts was designed to protect large dimensions, and often wondered to himself why the rosy-faced creatures were not formed after the fashion of men. Still, the bewitching face had power to allure him, and he was willing to accept it in atonement for what he supposed to be a singular discrepancy in nature.

Ascending the stairs to the chamber, he opened the door and peered cautiously in. The gas burned dimly, and weird shadows played around the room. With a silent prayer for safety he entered and closed the door. On his left the bed was shrouded in many a fold of lace, but beneath the covering lay a form beautiful in its symmetry. On his right rose a huge pyramid of skirts and snowy linen, crowned by a throng of slender bars fashioned like a bell, and to the uninitiated observer, resembling the old wire cage set every evening in the pantry as a snare for vermin.

"What the mischief is that?" he thought; but he said nothing, restraining curiosity and proceeded to disrobe. It must be confessed, however, that his fears were the least bit excited, and the perspiration began to bead his forehead. Approaching the toilet table to lay down his cravat, his hand struck upon the lower half of a human jaw—a semicircle of grinning teeth staring him in the face. He started back in terror, but said nothing, or the simple ejaculation: "The devil!" But it wasn't—only false teeth; nevertheless the cold chills ran over him, and he was steadying his hand to unpin his collar, when his eyes encountered two half globes of some white linen substance, resting on the toilet table, and a great braid of hair flanked by a huge coil behind them. He started back surprised, bewildered; but, as he did so, his feet struck against a pair of flesh-colored tights, suspended from a chair, and with their patent calves and padding, looked like veritable legs.

Astonishment held him spell-bound! If all these were merely adjuncts, what in the name of heaven had he married?

He was turning to the bed to inquire, when he stumbled over the hump of a Grecian bend, and, falling, struck a little stand, knocking from it a tumbler of water, out of which rolled a glass eye!

"Gracious heaven!" he frantically ejaculated, "is there nothing left of her?" and, springing to his feet, he bounded through the door, calling for the bridesmaid to come and put his wife together again! His cries for help soon brought the household around him, to whom he detailed his grievances. The assurance that all was right, finally pacified him, and, after much persuasion, he went back to his mysterious chamber, and by this time has probably become familiar with a fashionable lady's toilet.—N. O. Picayune.

Two venerable darkies meeting in the street stopped to talk. In the course of the conversation one of them asked the other what he thought of "dat Sam Jonsing." "Well sah," was the reply, "Ise got nufin to say agin Sam Jonsing, sah, nufin whasomever. But if I was a chicken, and knowd Sam Jonsing was anywhere round, I'd roost high, I would. Dat's all Ise got to say, sah!"

A cup of coffee is a sure barometer, if you allow the sugar to drop to the bottom of a cup and watch the bubbles rise without disturbing the coffee. If the bubbles collect in the middle the weather will be fine; if they adhere to the cup, forming a ring, it will be rainy; and if the bubbles separate without assuming any fixed position, changeable weather may be expected.

A young lady of Montgomery, Ala., who was caught smoking a cigar, gave as her reason for the act, that it made it smell as though there was a man around.

A telegram was recently received at Boston from Bombay via the French cable in eight minutes, the fastest telegraphing ever accomplished.

General Merchandise.

J. G. BRYANT,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

CORNER OF

Main and Commercial Streets,

IDAHO CITY.

[ap129, '69tf.]

VANTINE & CO.

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Embracing a very large stock of

HARDWARE

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

IRON AND STEEL,

Clothing,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

WINES, LIQUORS,

CIGARS, TOBACCOS,

Groceries & Provisions,

DUCK, OF ALL SIZES.

Corner of Main and Wall Streets,

IDAHO CITY.

Idaho city, April 29, 1869.

[n25m3.

FOR SALE!

Several Hundred Pounds

OLD TYPE METAL!

Suitable for all the purposes

For Which Babbit Metal is Used.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!

DR. KEELER

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

per Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, another large invoice of

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Now is your time to get a fine set of teeth at San Francisco prices. Dr. Keeler is the only Mechanical Dentist in the Basin.

Office—Main street, next door to City Drug Store. Idaho city, July 22, 1869—n37tf

Choice Roussillon Claret to be had at ECKHART & SAUNDERS.

Pick Steel, all sizes, just arrived at ECKHART & SAUNDERS.

Legal Advertisements.

Summons.
Territory of Idaho, ss.
County of Boise, ss.
John Gallagher, Eugene Martinane, Patrick Kerrigan, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Thos. B. Hart, C. L. Harrington, Defendants.
To Thos. B. Hart and C. L. Harrington, Defendants.

IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE
You are hereby notified that there is now on file in the office of the Clerk of said District Court of the Second Judicial District of said Territory, in the City, county of Boise, the complaint of John Gallagher & Co., plaintiffs, praying judgment against Thos. B. Hart for the sum of \$480, with interest at the rate of three per cent. per month from the 9th day of October, 1865, (less the sum of \$100 paid thereon on the 20th of May, 1866, and for their costs of suit and that the whole judgment be made payable in gold or silver coin of the United States. The said action is brought to obtain a decree of the Court for the foreclosure and execution of a certain mortgage described in the said complaint and executed by the said Thos. B. Hart on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1865, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note dated October 9th, 1865, payable on or before March 1st, 1866, in gold coin of the United States, with three per cent. interest per month thereon to the order of A. Scott and others, assigned to plaintiffs; that the premises conveyed by said mortgage may be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said promissory note with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid, and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against said Thos. B. Hart for the balance remaining due, and also that the said defendants and all persons claiming by, through or under them may be barred, and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief, and that unless you appear and answer to the complaint within ten days after the service hereof, as served within Boise county, and within twenty days if served out of said county but within said Judicial District (exclusive of the day of service of said writ) will be taken against you by default; and if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as aforesaid required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Territory of Idaho, in and for the county of Boise, this 29th day of June, A. D. 1869.
D. L. NOGGLE, Clerk.
By J. H. WICKHAM, Deputy.
SAM'L A. MERRITT, Attorney for plaintiffs.
July 8, 1869m3

Public Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES notice, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Provide for a Fund for Redemption of, and Prescribing the Manner of redeeming, the Outstanding Warrants drawn upon the Treasurer of Boise county; and further, to Provide for the Payment of all Current Expenses of said Boise county," approved January 15, 1869, that he will, on

Saturday, the 9th day of October, 1869, at 12 o'clock, M., offer for sale at public auction in front of the office of the County Treasurer, all the money in said Redemption Fund, in sums of five dollars, for warrants of said county. No warrants will be received at more than their per value, including principal and interest.

P. E. EDMONSON, Co. Treasurer.
Idaho City, Sept. 16, '69-w4.

Dissolution Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between J. H. Bowman and J. O'Meara, under the firm name of J. H. Bowman & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent of those who are indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate settlement, and all whom the firm are indebted to, are requested to immediately present their bills for payment. Either of us is authorized to sign in liquidation of debts due the firm.
J. H. BOWMAN.
Idaho city, August 28, 1869-n4w3.

Notice to Tax Payers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to statute, that the Delinquent Tax of Boise county, Idaho Territory, for the year 1869, has been duly delivered by the undersigned, officially, to the District Attorney of said county, E. Foote, Esq., and if all delinquent taxes and assessments are not paid to the County Treasurer within Ten Days from the date of this notice, action will be commenced for the collection of the same, with cost of said collection added by said District Attorney as prescribed by law.
WILLIAM MOLODIN, Recorder and Ex-officio Auditor Boise Co., ID.
Idaho city, Sept. 8, 1869-w3

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of law the Board of County Commissioners of Boise county, Idaho Territory, will meet in regular Session, at the court house in Idaho City, on Monday, the 11th day of October, 1869. That being the second Monday in said month, all accounts or other matters coming before said Board should be filed with the Clerk prior to that time. All accounts and papers must be legally verified in order to insure action thereon.
J. R. FOLEY, Clerk.
Idaho city, Sept. 2, 1869-w6.

PINKHAM BROTHERS

STAGE LINE

THE U. S. MAIL STAGES OF the Pinkham Brothers will, until further notice, leave as follows:

Idaho City and Boise City Lines
Leave Stage Office, in the Luna House, Idaho City, every morning (Sunday not excepted) at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Boise City early the afternoon of the same day.
Leave the Stage Office, near the Overland Hotel, Boise City, every morning (Sunday not excepted) at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Idaho City early the afternoon of the same day.

Fare, Each Way, \$6—Coke.

Boise Basin Lines

Leave Stage Office in Idaho City, for Centerville, Pocatello and Granite Creek, every afternoon, immediately after the arrival of the stage from Boise City.
Leave Pocatello every morning, for Idaho City, and connect with the stage for Boise City.
Leave Idaho City, via Centerville, at 7 o'clock every morning.
Leave Pioneer City for Idaho City, at 2 o'clock every afternoon.
Each way the stages will stop a short time in Pocatello.
For Passage fare or charges on Fast Freight, apply at the Stage Office in the Luna House, Idaho City, or, in Boise City, to E. E. PINKHAM, General Agent.
June 17, 1869-tf

DRYDE'S

LIVERY STABLE AND CARRIAGE

ON MONTGOMERY STREET, BET. COMMERCIAL AND WALL.....IDAHO CITY.

BUGGY,

Saddle and Carriage Horse

NEW and FASHIONABLE BUGGIES and Carriages always ready, day or night, at a moment's notice. Horses received on board by the stage, month, at reduced rates. DRYDEN McCLELLAND, n1f.
SAM. STEWART.

Genuine Kentucky Bourbon Whisky to be had at ECKHART & SAUNDERS.

No. 1 Mackerel, in kits and half barrels, to be had at ECKHART & SAUNDERS.